Society's Gardens a year or two back : the young was observed to take both teats of the mother Into its mouth at once. Mr. Sclater[1] In a recent list of the group allows forty-seven species, of which thirty-three were examined by himself. Subsequently, however, the list has been reduced to forty by the same authority. One of the rarest species Is *C. stairsi,* first described from a skin stripped from a specimen which lived for a short time at the Zoological Gardens.

The genus *Cynocephalus* (or *Papio)* includes the Baboons ; and the scientific name indicates the Dog-like aspect of these animals, due to the projecting snout. *Gynoeepfacdus* Is confined to Africa and Arabia. Several of the species of the genus are well known. The Mandrill, *G, mormon* (or *maimovi),* has blue ridges on the muzzle, the bridge of the nose being red. The animal lives in herds, and Is ferocious and omnivorous. Hie Chacma Baboon, *G. porccurius,* Is the largest of Baboons. It lives in South Africa in large herds. The Arabian Baboon, *G. hamadryas,* Is the Sacred Baboon of the Egyptians, The names of two other species, *'G. thoth* and *G. anu'bis^* serve also to remind us of the ancient Egyptians. There are altogether eleven species of

Gelada (or *Theropithecus)* is separated as a distinct genus. Though regarded as a Baboon, Garrod has pointed out many points of likeness to *Gwcopithscus?* The two species are, like the other Baboons, African.

GynopitJiecus niger is a small black Baboon from Celebes. It has swellings on the muzzle as in other Baboons, but differs from them in being a more amiable creature as well as in Its smaller size. It has a rudimentary tail, smaller even than the small tall of the typical Baboons. It has, like them, Ischial callosities.

In the second sub -family, Semmopithiecinae, the following characters are distinctive : — All the Apes of this group are slender in form, with a long tail. There are no cheek pouches. The stomach is sacculated ; it is divided into three portions. This is accompanied by an apparently more exclusively vegetarian diet than characterises other Apes, which mingle with their diet of

fruit a large proportion of insects, eggs, etc.

[1] **f<Oi3L a new African. Monkey of the genus *Oercqpitheeus,* with a List of the Species/* JVoc. *Z®<?1« Soe.* 1893, p. 243 ; see also p, 441. *'JSoot*'8oc.* 1879, p. 451.**